The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,657—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 14 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted that is less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3 „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servan, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

dvertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, an t payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Unsigned, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. INDIA, 1059 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	260	220	80
Port Said	280	240	140
Messina	300	240	140
Naples	300	240	140
Leghorn	300	240	140
Genoa	300	240	140
Marseilles	330	250	145

(Including Wines / Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
GAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt rom the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

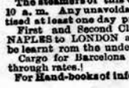
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents,

13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well-known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot Season's.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided ; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while he distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) KHIVA	3809	452	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Browne	10th do.
(a) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2340	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(a) KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

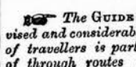
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

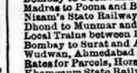
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2282	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully requests the favour of the Public to direct their attention to the following advertisement :—

That he has all sorts of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY THINGS, newly arrived from England, FOR SALE, at moderate rates.

His rates are cheaper than those of others, and it is hoped that the Public will be kind enough to forward their orders at the undermentioned place which will be executed promptly.

MOTEE JUGJEEWAN & Co.,

No. 38, Esplanade Road, opposite to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

P. S.—The shop will be opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 9 p.m.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Steam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
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Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
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Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
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Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
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Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
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Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
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Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
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Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
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Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
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Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
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Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
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Calcutta to Canning and back.
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
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British India Steam Navigation Co.
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Routes by Steamers.
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Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, La dour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala,
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Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Asmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhoswul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curseljee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamand....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secundorabad..Curseljee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.—Mr. W. R. HARWOOD.
DIRECTOR OF THE MARIONETTE CO.—MR. C. WEBB.
STAGE MANAGER—MR. CHAS. TROTTER.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND PIANIST—MR. FRANK FOWLER.
COSTUMER—MADAME DEVINE.
VOCALISTS—MESDAMES MELVILLE AND MIDDLETON.
FULL CHORUS—COMPANY AND BAND.
GRAND SCENERY AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5TH NOV. 1879, AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
FROM ST. JAMES' HALL AND CHRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON; ALL THE PRINCIPAL THEATRES IN AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD.
THREE DISTINCT ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT.

PART FIRST.
THE ORIGINAL CHRYSTY MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW BALLADS, SONGS, JOKES AND DANCES,
FULL BAND AND SELECTED QUARTETTE.

PART SECOND.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.
Introducing—
LA TRANEA DE NAPOLI.
THE EDUCATED MULE "BARNEY."
THE INDIAN JUGGLER, "RAMASAWMY."
CHANG WANG AND CHING,
THE CHINESE BELLRINGERS.
IL TURCO MAGICO.
WITH MOST ASTOUNDING CHANGES.

PART THIRD.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
With LIGHTNING CHANGES of BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, APPROPRIATE VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MECHANICAL and CALCIUM LIGHT EFFECTS
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, entitled
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;
OR,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE HYACINTHE. THE WICKED WOLF
AND
THE GOOD GRANDMOTHER.
FULL BURLESQUE COMPANY OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
Not to be excelled on any stage in the World.
CLOWN PANTALOON, HARLEQUIN AND COLUMBINE.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
PAINTED EXPRESSLY BY MESSRS. MASSEY AND FRY.
THE PALACE OF FAIRY PAPPILLONETTA.
THE BOWERS OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

The Plan of Reserved Seats will be open for selection on MONDAY next, Nov. 3rd. Early application is invited to ensure comfort. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 sharp. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s PREMISES, next to the Oriental Bank, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRITANNIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WE have COMMENCED BUSINESS in BOMBAY TO-DAY as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS. Our Dharwar District business will be continued as hitherto.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY CANCELLED the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to Mr. A. T. WHITTLE.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1879.

WE have THIS DAY REOPENED our BUSINESS at WUDWAN and DHOLLERA in connection with Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Bombay.

WHITTLE & Co.

Dhollera, 1st November 1879.

TO BE LET, at KENSINGTON, LONDON, W., a FURNISHED HOUSE consisting of three Sitting Rooms, three Bed-rooms, Servants' rooms, &c., in a good situation, near two under-ground Stations. Rent £110 a year. To let for one year from March next.

Apply to Messrs. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or Messrs. SEWELL & CROWTHER, 18, Cockspur Street, London.

PEN-KNIVES BY MAPPIN BROTHERS.

One, Two, Three, and Four Blades.
Either
Ivory, Tortoise, and Steel Handles.
At Re. 1 per Blade.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Established 1847.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, as owners of GRANT BUILDINGS, at COLABA, for some time before the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, passed into liquidation and through their tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's Machinery, and from smoke and cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding-up of the said Company, and no other reason, prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank of India from taking proceedings to stop the said nuisance ; and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, AT ONCE TO TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against any person or persons who, by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills, shall renew the said nuisance.—Dated 26th February 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 258 of 1874.

COOVERJEE PRAGJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No. —, situate in Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON ADAM ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 130, Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Coverjee Pragjee and Memon Adam Abba, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Old Memon Wadda Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Eighty-six and Six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,837, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 126, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the north by a gully and the property of Abdool Kurim Abban, on or towards the south by a house of Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, and on or towards the west by the said Memon Wadda street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the above-named Defendant and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors for the Plaintiff above-named, 6th Church Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Reduced Price List of Wine, &c.

BORDEAUX WINES.
(Red and White.)

	Per Doz. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.
Medoc, Superior	7	12	0
St. Estephe [fine flavour and bouquet]	9	14	0
Pauillac [full body]	9	14	12
St. Julien [soft and delicate]	11	16	4
Margaux [exquisite bouquet]	13	20	4
Chateau Marquis de Terme [classed choice growth]	16	24	0
Haut Sauterne [very rich and fine]	13	20	0
Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier Cru with Marquis de Lur Saluse's etiquette and vintage, date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Good year.			
Lalande's Monopoly, Creme de tote		36	0

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.,
All of Burgundy character.

	Rs. a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13 8
Do. do. very old	15 0

BURGUNDY WINES.
(Still and Sparkling.)

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Beaujolais		16 8
Fleurie		18 0
Beaune		19 8
Savigny Beaune		23 8
Pommard		26 4
Pommard, very old		30 8
Volnay, old vintage		38 0
Chambertin		40 0
Clos de Vougeot [the elite of Burgundies]		48 0
RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY [for Invalids]		38 0
St. Hubert du Chateau, Sparkling		38 0
White Sparkling St Peray		34 0
Do. Volnay		38 0

ITALIAN WINES.
From the Enological Society of Naples.
(Red and White.)

	Rs. a.
Vino, Irpino, Red	12 8
do. Serino do	14 0
do. Vesuvio do	16 4
do. Capri Bianco, White	17 0
Lagrima Cristi, Red	19 12
Do. White	23 8
Pompea, Bianco, White	21 0

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Re. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Re. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY.....Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL.....Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT.....Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts.....	
	*** STARS, Quarts.....	
	**** STARS { FLASKS ..... ½ FLASKS.....	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONIOHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Oxford Cloth Shirts, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs	36 0
HOAR & Co.'s Fancy Cambric Shirts, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts	22 8
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Best Long Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	28 0
HOAR & Co.'s Dress Shirts, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c.	34 0
HOAR & Co.'s Tropical Flannel Shirts, a new Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable	46 0
HOAR & Co.'s Pure Flannel Shirts, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Silk and Wool Shirts, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Cricketing Shirts, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Spun Silk Shirts, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs	70 0

Patterns, with our Illustrated Catalogue, and improved Self-Measurement System, on application.

The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY. { 3, Rampart Row.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent over escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 97⅞ to 97¾; French Rentes were unchanged at 117. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows an advance of ½ in 4 per cent. which now stands at 80¾, but 4½ per cent. are unchanged at 87¾.

Owing to mutilation in transmission, Reuter's message unfortunately does not give the movements in the Bank of England return for the week, but the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 49½ to 48 per cent. There is apparently no change in the Bank rate, but the rate of discount on 4 months' Bank Bills is quoted at 2½ per cent., an advance of ½, while 3 months' paper remains unchanged at 1½ per cent.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares give an advance of £1-10 in Oriental and Chartered Mercantile, which now stand at £22-10 and £23 respectively; chartered are 10s. higher at £22, and Hongkong and Shanghai £1 higher at £38 per share.

Coffee in London is quoted 1s. per cwt. higher for M. P. Ceylon, other descriptions being unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton higher, Cochin unaltered. Seeds are firm, with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Linseed and 6d. to 1s. per quarter in Rapeseed. Wheat, to arrive, shows no change.

Price Goods in Manchester, Reuter reports unchanged, which agrees with private advices, inasmuch as the enhanced prices asked by manufacturers prevents business going through. Cotton in Liverpool continues firm, and spot quotations show an advance of ⅛d. in American and partially 1-16d. in Surats. The sales, however, were only 4,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats—and it seems by no means improbable that the advance has about touched the highest point for the time being. Strong "bull" operations are reported to have been made in Liverpool for October delivery, and with the scarcity of stocks operators have been successful in forcing up prices for the settlement, but as declarations require to be made to-day, it is not unlikely that a relapse may take place, now the pressure is over. This of course does not apply to Surats, which are proportionately cheap, and might, therefore, be unaffected by a fall in American. In New York, prices on Wednesday advanced from 11⅛ to 11 5-16 for ready Mid-Uplands and from 11-15 to 11-17 cents for January shipment, but yesterday quotations receded to 11⅛ and 11. 03 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	39,000	28,000	32,000
Six days' "	175,000	130,800	152,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,150,600	971,900	798,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday advanced from 53¾d. to 53¾d. per oz., and business, we hear, was done at the latter rate, equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

Exchange this morning opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations, and during the forenoon there was no change, people showing a general disposition to await news from Calcutta, where business partially reopened to-day before operating. In the afternoon, notwithstanding advices from Calcutta coming somewhat higher than ruling rates here, a decidedly easier feeling became apparent, the Banks showed much more willingness to buy than sell, both ready and forward, and a partial decline of 1-32d. has been established in Private Paper. After the previous rapid advance this slight reaction is only what might have been expected; but it remains to be seen whether Silver at Home is effected thereby. There can, we think, be little doubt, that either Silver or Rupee Paper, or both, has become subject to outside speculation, beyond the legitimate operators in Exchange, and it is questionable therefore whether they will be deterred from their attempt to push up rates by any slight movement on this side. Closing quotations are;—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 27-32d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 29-32d.	"
France 3 months' sight ...	2·20¼	"

On Calcutta, rates are nominally unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and ¾ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper has shown decided weakness to-day, with more sellers than buyers, and at the close we quote:—Fours, Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

Shares are quiet with very little doing, except in speculative transactions amongst the brokers. Bank of Bombay shares are unaltered at Rs. 665; in Press Companies there is no change; and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are steady, and in some cases slightly higher, our quotations showing a Western and Khutao Muccanjee, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Hindustan.

Cotton to-day has been slightly firmer, owing to the advance advised from Liverpool. In Old Cotton transactions have been insignificant, and prices are practically unchanged, but sellers of New Crop are asking a slight advance. Good Omra February delivery being quoted at Rs. 209, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 204, and Good Ginned Broach, March delivery at Rs. 220 per candy. At these rates, however, there are no buyers.

Seeds.—Linseed and Rapeseed are both dull at unaltered prices, and no fresh transactions are reported. Gingelly is easier, and there are sellers of ready White at Rs. 44 and of Mixed, December delivery, at Rs. 42½ per candy.

Wheat is dull with few buyers, and the nominal quotation is Rs. 4½ per candy for Best White.

Freights.—With duller advices from Calcutta and a generally quieter feeling in export business here, the market to-day has been dull with little business doing. For Liverpool rates by steam are unaltered at 25s. for Wheat, 27s. 6d. for Seed, and 30s. for Measurement, some small transactions being reported on the latter basis only. For the Mediterranean ports quotations are unchanged. The Trinacria S. S. is reported definitely fixed for Marseilles and Genoa.

Piece Goods are quiet, and in the bazaar transactions are gradually contracting as we get nearer the Dewali holidays. To arrive there has also been very little done to-day, and the whole market looks easier.

Coals continue firm with a good demand for near or ready cargoes, but for distant arrival, the enquiry is inactive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.		Rs. p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	230
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	87,320	425	(12-10)	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 pa*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s.	11
Manaqon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,400		15 p.	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40 do	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Barar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carvar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	30 do	360
Dholiera P. & G. Co....	200	200	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co....	333	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50 do	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	217½
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	200	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	5 do	420 xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	100	Nil	58
Bhowanygur M. and P. Company	80	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	200	1,000	all	do	740
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	530
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	do	217½
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	378
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	320
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	870	1,000	all	do	810
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	640
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	870
Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	353
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. o	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,670
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	915
Nasagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	75
National S. and W. Co of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	705
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	567½
Princess of Wales Spinning	800	1,000	all	Nil	80
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	503
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	660
Do do. 1 Share.	500	250	do	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	Nil	475

* For Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th Oct. 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,59,969	6	0
Merchandize	2,71,180	0	0
Telegraph	1,311	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,12,460	6	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,203½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,62,769	6	6
Decrease.....	50,309	0	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Citadel, 1,362 tons, Captain W. Magee, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Ocrun, 162 tons, Captain J. R. Rean, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 140 deck passengers.

The barque Fegar, 470 tons, Captain E. Birard, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Mauritius (3rd October), with a cargo of 7,682 bags sugar, 200 packages cotton, and some packages sundries, and eight deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. Anderson, Surg. Major Cates, Captain J. H. Sadur, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter, Lieut. Enriquez, and 421 deck.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Khiva, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from China, brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai:—5 boxes specie, 5 boxes gold, 147 packages silk, and 1,290 packages tea. From Yokahama.—35 boxes specie. From Hongkong. —85 boxes silk piecegoods, 1 box silver coins, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes gold leaves, 1 box specie, 1 box gold leaves and coins, 397 boxes silver, 1 box pearls, 1 box silver ware, 4 boxes cotton piecegoods, 1 box gold and silver ware, 10 boxes chinaware, 2 cases white copper, 1 box peppermint flowers, 1 box false pearls, 3 boxes phials, 16 packages sundries, 1 box velvet, 333 packages silk, 89 cases glass bangles, 20 boxes fire crackers, 21 packages papers, 1 box preserves, 300 bottles quick silver, 15 cases china roots, 50 cases vermillion, 5 cases arsenic, 2 cases tinleaves, and 1,550 bags sugar. From Singapore.—3 packages E. teeth, 301 packages benzoin, 1 box specie, 31 packges silk, 18 cases mace, 18 packages nutmegs, 116 bags coffee, 5 bags cotton, 2 packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Calcutta (s).....	Smith.....	Kurrachee, Oct 27.
	Figaro	Birard	Mauritius, Oct 3.
	H. M. S. Eury	.....	..... Oct 31.
	H. M. S. Euryalus(s)	King	Trincomalie, Oct 23.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchison ...	Liverpool, Oct 3. .

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, Coselli, to Genoa.
Ship Citadel, Magee, to San Francisco.

The steamer Tanjore, to Australia, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
27 Sirdhana (s).....Ker .....Bombay, Oct 15.
Gannet(s).....Couche .....London, Sept 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27.—Steamer Macedonia. Ship City of Perth.

PASSENGERS.

Per Gannet—Mr R C Spencer, Mr A C Boyd, Miss Boyd, Mr F C Shaw and 7 deck.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 31.

For London.

Khiva s—74 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 100 cwts nuxvomica, Antoka Eswantjee; 110 cwts dry cocoanut, Dattardina Mowjee; 256 cwts rice, Cooverjee Premjee; 18 cwts gum copal, 190 cwts sandlewood and 70 cwts cassumoonds, Huttonjee Manuckjee; 1 case fishmaws and 63 cwts M of P shells, Datterdina Mowjee; 7 cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adumjee; 16 cwts E teeth, Kurrimbhoy Allookhoy; 12 bales hides, Natha Essa; 43 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 9 cases gum, Cullianbhoy Gangjee; 34 bundles E teeth, Shuriff Durrvesh; 3373 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraj.

For Suez.

Khiva s—1 bundle woollen carpet, Mahamed Hady Corceney.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,220), The French Bank, Palbrea s—226½ cwts gingellyseed, W M Bell.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—150 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

For Venice.

Surat s—36 bales hides and 6 bales skins, P and O S N Co.
Pollux s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Pollux s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Surat s—750 bales jute, 394 packages coffee, and 22 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

For Alexandria.

Surat s—61 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·842
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	62
Relative humidity of Air	0·569
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	6·0
Minimum ..... (read at 8 a.m.)...	82·8
General Direction of Wind ...NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	315

On the 30th October the Time Ball failed to drop, the apparatus being out of order. A flag was afterwards hoisted and was dropped exactly at 2 p.m. Whilst the apparatus is under repair, the time signal will be made by dropping the flag at 1 p.m.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1506 Khiva (s) Lee—Mails, 3rd Nov.

FOR VENICE.

1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 19th Nov.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1402 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—Mails, 7th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1389 East Lothean, Barr—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1075 Loch Ranza, Suding—Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
1413 Philomene, Cross—Killick, Nixon and Co.
816 Scottish Bord, Hutchison—Finlay, Muir and Co,
940 Scottish Admiral, Kerr—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1418 Pollux (s), Ragusin—A H Lloyd Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1035 Lorne (s), McCulloch—Finlay, Muir and Co.

NOT FIXED.

1363 Alice D Cooper, Brown—The Captain.
441 Burdigala, Marausesin.
1991 Britannia (s), Hutchinson.
1359 Beaun Uamba, Thomson—The Captain.
916 Cyprus, Peterson—The Captain.
254 Chittagong, LeBesque—The Captain.
1133 Eivion, Jones—The Captain.
470 Figaro, Birard.
1139 Gesling (s), Stewart—P and O S N Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P and O. Co.
1418 G F Manson, Humphry—The Captain.
875 Hougoumont, Sutherland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
894 Lady Dufferin, Evans—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1062 Mary P Kitchen, Evans—Owen and Okell.
303 Maux Queen, Korran—The Captain.
1330 Prince Leopold, Brass—The Captain.
987 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manuckjee and Co.
459 Rosedale, Mickles—Hajee J Furia.
1477 Rufus E Wood, Davis—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1474 Suistor, Fulton—The Captain.
2179 Simla, Irvine—N Manuckjee and Co.
2459 William D Lawrence, Ellis—Remington and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
4173 Euphrates (s), Doughty—(Troopship).
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
4173 Euphrates (s), Brownrigg—(Troopship).
531 Kewaguna (s), Hall (I. S).
107 Magdala(s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I.G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 29.

Parr, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Puckle, Lieut Col, 28th Madras N I, to join, from England.

October 30.

Anderson, Lieut Col, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Bolan Pass.
Turner, Surg, on leave, from Cherat.

DEPARTURES.—October 31.

Madden, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Bangalore.
Macnaghten, Lieut Col, 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Slater, Major, 2nd Sikh Regt, to join, to Dera Ghazi Khan.
Potter, Captain, 4th Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrum.
Sullivan, 2nd Lieut, 67th Regt, to rejoin, to Kurram.
Trent, Col, 68th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 22.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—

2nd Foot—Captain Hood, 2nd Battalion and Captain Harman, 1st Battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut Hancock, having been removed from the 1st Foot to the 22nd Foot, is directed to proceed to Allahabad to join the 2nd battalion of the latter corps for duty accordingly.

Captain Elliston, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed in the P W Department, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, is attached to the 11th N I, for duty.

Lieut Pollock, 51st Foot, is allowed to resign his probationary appointment of Officiating Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—Assistant Apothecary Quinn, to Calcutta, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Weir, (D Battery) A Brigade, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain Shippard, (No 18 Battery 9th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

3-15th Foot—Major (Local Lieut) Col Cochrane, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-11th Foot—Lieut Christie, to England, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot—Captain Douglas, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot—2nd Lieut Lysons, to England, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Captain Hill, to England, to appear before a medical board.

89th Foot—Captain Brereton, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Col Drevet Col) Dansey, to remain at Almora, from the 11th October to the 16th December, on private affairs.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 31st October, 1879.

1 The Regiment will parade at 5 p m this (Saturday) evening at the Town Hall, white clothing and helmets to be worn, arms and accoutrements.

2 The Commandant is pleased to sanction the following promotion in A Company, vice Brebner promoted, viz:—

Corpl A Arthur, to be Serjeant.
Lce Corpl C P Spence, to be Corporal.
Vol W E Young, to be Lance Corporal.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....7th, 10h. 46·6m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov.					
Sat. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	0 24 m 6 0 a	6 24 m 0 21 a
Sun. 2	21st Sunday after Trinity.....	6 2	5 25	0 59 m 0 35 a	6 58 m 6 51 a
Mon. 3		6 3	5 25	1 31 m 1 6 a	7 31 m 7 23 a
Tues. 4	English Mail expected	6 3	5 24	2 6 m 1 43 a	8 6 m 8 2 a
Wed. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	2 50 m 2 26 a	8 53 m 8 44 a
Th. 6	.....	6 4	5 23	3 33 m 3 18 a	9 42 m 9 33 a
Fri. 7	.....	6 5	5 23	4 26 m 4 29 a	10 48 m 10 36 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.

There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.

12 lons Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.

Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for inserting a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LENNOX—PATERSON—October 30th, at St. Andrew's Church Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, Henry Montgomery Lennox, son of Major Genl. Lennox, to Agnes Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Paterson, Esq., Glentagart, Douglas, Lanarkshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAWNEY—October 19th, at Iringmara, Cachar, the wife of Archer R. Tawney, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOSTER—October 19th, at Torrentium, Simla, Trevor John Foster, youngest son of General C. Foster, C. B.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

We would refer our readers to the account published elsewhere of the proceedings at the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held yesterday to consider the annual report submitted by the Committee. We have already published the report itself in full, and would now refer to the speech of the retiring Chairman—Mr. Mowat—who touched upon all the leading features of the past year's business, and who indicated the matters that more especially will come up for discussion during the ensuing twelve months. As Mr. Mowat remarked, the Chamber have had under consideration during the past official year numerous subjects of great public importance, as a reference to the report will show. Perhaps the most valuable work done was the compilation of that able paper in reply to the memorandum addressed to the Chamber by the Famine Commission, asking for opinions as to the best means of developing the unbounded natural resources of this country. The Chamber have laid it down, and public opinion has confirmed them in their decision, that India's great requirement is the development of the internal communications of the country, and the Government of India would do well to adopt that diction as their policy also. We have, however, already remarked at length upon this matter, and can only say now that, so far as Western India is concerned, fairly satisfactory progress is being made. The Government of Bombay have taken advantage of the distress that prevailed during the early part of this year to employ the starving people upon the construction of new lines, and as a result we have the earthwork completed as far as Bijapur of what will in the future be one of the great trunk lines leading to this city. The Sholapur line will in due course be carried on to the fertile Dharwar district, there to meet the Bellary extension, and will thus complete an [illegible] between Bombay and Southern India. Then, again, the work upon which the Governor of Bombay is now engaged—the superintendence of the railway that, we must hope before long will connect Bombay with the bazaars of Central Asia—is not by any means least in importance. The day that sees an unbroken railway communication established between this great port and Kandahar, will see the commerce of the interior of this continent revolutionised. As to the Rajputana Railway, reference is made in the Report under notice to the rejoinder which Mr. Carrol is preparing to Mr. Rendel's one-sided statement of the question of broad *versus* narrow gauge system as applied to the main Indian lines. The letter which Mr. Carrol addressed to ourselves a short time ago indicated the nature of the reply which he is about to make, and showed very conclusively the manner in which Mr. Rendel's arguments will be met. Altogether, the Chamber is to be congratulated upon the good work that has been done. It has well kept up its reputation as one of the most useful as well as the leading unofficial deliberative body in the Indian Empire, and the short sketch which Mr. Mowat gave of the subjects which are to come up for discussion during the ensuing year show that there is no intention of relaxing the energy which characterizes the proceedings of the Chamber.

The appointment of natives to the Indian Covenanted Civil Service by "selection" promises to produce a plentiful crop of abuses. The plan is, in effect, a return to the old system of patronage which was used in ancient days with such unscrupulousness hat, men in office were able to pay their tailors' bills with writerships and cadetships for the tailors' sons. And we really do not see why Lieutenant Governor That, or Chief Commissioner This should be credited for greater virtue, or for higher principle than old Currie of the India Board, or the Honourable Tom Noddy, of the late Board of Control. Human nature is the same in every office and every clime; the only difference is, that the prizes at the disposal of the new patrons will be of greater value, and will be more eagerly sought for than were the old ones. But even admitting the incorruptibility of the men who are to select the coloured collectors and judges of the future, who is to insure the accuracy of their judgment? We must confess to sometimes meeting Englishmen n high office in India who would appear to us to be incapable, whether from prejudice or conceit, of deciding between the length of two straws; nevertheless, these are the very men perhaps, on whom the gift of selection will be bestowed, and it would be strange indeed if their native *factotums* cannot fool them in the business. The patronage system will be an immense boon to Baboos and to writers who have the happy possession of great men's ears; but the system will not be a good one to act on to any extent.

The competition scheme for natives was a great mistake. That is admitted, but it may be questioned if the patronage plan is much better. With an ingenious and naturally deceitful people, the consequences of competition might have been foretold. The higher education became nothing more or less-than "cram," tempered by surreptitious acquaintanceship with the contents of examination papers. The "*Bee Yea*" was stuffed as full of learning as any turkey is with truffles. But there was no more "go" in him than there is in the bird refered to. The education was as useless to the State that gave it to him, as the devilled drumsticks to the fowl. Only sometimes the consequences of the higher education would come out in a gross abuse of the Government by its interesting *protegé*. Well, it is now fully acknowledged that public money was wasted in trying to get up a competitive Civil Service among the Baboos; and one extreme having failed, it is straightway determined to go off to the other. And a more distant point from open competition than private patronage it would be difficult to imagine. The step is retrogressive undoubtedly, and marks a return to a system which English Ministers had to abandon for veryshame's sake, and for the multiplicity of its abuses. But why there should be any native collectors, or any native members of the Covenanted Civil Service at all, it is impossible to say. The plea that the native population desire the novelty is easily disproved by five minutes' conversation with any native man in the street. If an Englishman asks that man what are his ideas on the subject, he will most certainly say that his countrymen are a vile lot, not to be trusted in positions of any political or judicial importance, and he will wind up with a truly Oriental panegyric upon the blessings of British rule. But, were *another* native to inquire of this politician of the gutter his views on men, manners, and things in general, he would probably be told that the English were a lot of pig-eating kaffirs out of place. In fact, the native mind, entertaining double-faced ideas on the subject, can be said to have no mind at all. If the people really felt strongly in the matter, some one of them would become a martyr for the sake of his opinions. But there is not one among so many to be found to care a fig as to who rules India, whether Kaffir, Hindu, or Mahomedan; it is all *kismet*, and it does not much concern any one except, of course, the men we have educated. These are naturally indignant that their cramming goes for nothing, but already, we believe, they are adapting themselves to present circumstances, and are casting about for something or other, to recommend them to "master's favour," and—the Indian Covenanted Civil Service.

In fact, the whole affair is one of sentiment, not of fact, from the beginning to the end. It is *thought* that the people will be gratified by giving a few of their number a share in the administration, and it is *thought* that the Honourable Pomponious Ego, the Chief Commissioner has a judgment in selection which must be infallible; but there is nothing in reason or in fact to support these sentiments which are worthy of Jos Sedley, when that distinguished Bengal civilian was maudling drunk. All that India would experience from the change would be an emasculated executive, which will probably go down like a card house before the first gust of a revolt; but so far as feebleness and flabbiness go, the native Civil Service must be much the same whether the entrance to it is inscribed "patronage" or "competition." We should ourselves give the preference to the first, for the reason that the higher education means money thrown away. But the persons who may get into the Covenanted Civil Service by patronage, are, to say the least of them, unpromising, whether they be rajas or cookboys. Many of our readers are old enough to remember the time when patronage reigned supreme in Leadenhall Street, and when the President of the Board of Control used to give away Indian appointments by the dozen. And they can remember, it follows, the remarkable specimens of the *genus* "snob" and "cad" which too often landed on our penitential shores. Well, it is to be feared that the only difference between the new and the old patronage will be that the snobs are coloured, and they will be none the better for that fact. The circumstance of a native being the son of a raja no more makes that man ajgentleman than the circumstance of his being the son of the hangman; but we must not go further without commenting upon the demoralising effect of natives admitted by patronage to the Indian Civil Service, *on* that service itself; to the disorganisation that will ensue on this singular Indian stew of incongruous materials. Already it has been nicknamed "the curry and rice service;" and we doubt if the best of our young Englishmen will care much to come to India to act the part of the rice to the curry of the Indian executive. We hardly think that the first men at Oxford, Cambridge, or Trinity, will barter their talents for the post of head assistant to Rollicky Dass, or that they will be willing to play, any of them, second fiddle to Ramaswamy. Of course if the Government of India like to go into the highways and byeways for men they can get them. They can bid the lame, the halt, and the blind to their supper; but, then, what a feast! And when we remember that the weal and woe of this huge Empire—which has of necessity to be administered by a mere handful of men—hangs upon the high tone and the *esprit de corps* of what was one of the best administrative services the world has ever seen, it is impossible not to feel anxious for the future of India. It is impossible, indeed, not to feel anxious for the security of English lives and property in India after their charge has been entrusted to a native executive founded upon patronage.

India is not yet fitted for self-rule, and the only good thing about the new rules is that they are likely to remain practically inoperative. We may be sure that the experiment of admitting natives into the Civil Service will be cautiously carried out, and the experiment, we are confident, will certainly fail.

Bacon, in one of his essays remarks that "some books are to be tasted, others to be "swallowed, and some few to be chewed and "digested." To a considerable extent the titular Bishop of Bedford is at one with the great thinker whom Pope has described as "the wisest, "brightest, meanest of mankind." His Lordship delivered the opening address to the evening classes in connection with the city of London College, his subject being, "Books, and how to use them." The theory he propounded was that to build up an education some special branch of reading should be selected, and followed out with thoroughness. One such subject, if completely mastered, intimated the Bishop, was of immense worth to a man; but he does not appear to have pointed out that a person so educated would be apt to become an intolerable bore to society in general, and to be as incapable as "one-speech Hamilton" of conversing beyond the groove of his *specialite*. The Bishop would have the comparatively few works bearing upon it "chewed and digested;" he would permit a limited range of novels to be "swallowed"; but it is quite clear that the good Bishop would allow the "tasting" of poetry to be the merest trifling with the works of men who "have made us heirs of "truth and pure delight by heavenly lays." We quite agree with the Bishop of Bedford that to feed the mind on poetry alone would be an enfeebling process, but the argument equally applies to any other course of reading, and seems to cut the ground in a great measure from under his own feet. His views on novel reading, though somewhat more enlarged than those he entertains on the parent art of all fiction, are rather cramped, and much behind the spirit of the age. The regular novel-reader—he or she whose literary aspirations run no higher than may be readily satisfied by a subscription to the Mechanics' Institute or Thacker and Co.—can, at the best, only satisfy an appetite which tends to enervate the intellect, if it does not lamentably weaken the moral sense; and so far we quite agree with his Lordship. But there is a broader sphere of novel reading without which no man is fully fitted to take part in the social life of the educated classes; and here the Bishop would appear to confine his reader for the most part to a list of books that are but as the spoonmeat of the babe to the strong man. He would allow us to indulge in our Thackeray, our Lytton, our Trollope, and our Kingsley; but evidently his stock *pieces de resistance* are Miss Young's books, those of Mrs. Craik, *et id genus omne*. Though the speaker expressed himself of the opinion that it was a good thing when a writer had an insight to character, a deep love of truth and goodness, and the aim of the writer was to make goodness beautiful and evil hateful—he did not as much as mention Sir Walter Scott or Charles Dickens, both of whom, in the common estimation, display those qualities to the fullest extent in all they ever wrote. But perhaps it may be—though we would fain believe otherwise—that the Bishop of Bedford "hath never "fed of the dainties that are bred" in the noble books of those authors, whose memories and writings will surely live so long as the English language continues to exist as a living tongue.

From the telegram published elsewhere giving particulars regarding the investment of our post on the Shuturgurdan by the Ghilzais, it is evident that the detachment of British troops had a very narrow escape from sharing the fate that befell Sir Louis Cavagnari's party. Overwhelming numbers of the clansmen assembled, and the final rush was only averted by the timely

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE POSITION AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Kabul, Oct. 26th, says :—General Roberts, with a small escort, rode out during the afternoon towards Butkhak, nine miles on the Jallalabad road. Cultivation along the road is very promising, and the villagers are well disposed towards us.

Butkhak is a small hamlet with a detached enclosure and high walls pierced for musketry. It will be occupied by our troops. It is moreover, the first post between Kabul and Peshawar. Streams of clear water run through the village. As no hills command it, the post can be securely held against an attack.

Supplies are coming in from the villages satisfactorily, and all available transport animals are being employed daily. This work is under escort, and it is satisfactory to note that not a shot has been fired at our people.

The contractors show more willingness to deal with us. The only difficulty is that of forage, but tons of *bhoosa* can be got. The first instalment of stores from the Shuturgurdan arrived to-day, bringing rum, breadstuffs, medical comforts, etc.

About a thousand camel loads of arms, consisting of about three thousand rifles and smooth-bore guns, have been surrendered by the villagers of Kabul.

THREE MORE PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

KABUL, Oct. 27.

Three more prisoners have been sentenced to death by the commission to-day—namely, Saifuddin, who is wounded in one foot; Charasiab Jemadar Kotwalli; and, thirdly, Kabul Moollah Sahibzada Farakdin, who preached a *jehad* against us. The latter will be hanged to-morrow. Jemadar Said carried off the body of one of the Embassy into the city. On our arrival he offered himself and was accepted as guide against the mutineers.

On the 8th instant two of Cavagnari's boxes were found in his house in the city, in which also were several rifles and swords. The two Mahomedans who were living in the house were arrested.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTITURE OF THE SHUTURGURDAN.

KABUL, Oct. 27.

The following are the details of the seige of our post on the Shuturgardun up to the morning of the 15th inst :—

The main body of the enemy held the position they had taken up after being driven off Surkai Kotal on the 14th instant. The wing of the 21st Punjab Infantry was sent to attack if they moved towards the Kotal, and a company of the 3rd Sikhs went to Karatiga fort to bring up the horses and ammunition left there. The fort was found to have been thoroughly looted. Allahaddin, brother of Padsha Khan, reported that the enemy had been reinforced by about ten thousand men. Seventeen thousand were said to have assembled and arms and money were being largely sent in. It was wisely resolved to draw in the defences to cover during the night.

Surkai Kotal was abandoned on the 17th, and news was received that from 300 to 400 regular soldiers of the Amir's army, armed with Snidersand Enfields, were joining the tribes. The enemy showed in such numbers on the southward ridge of the south camp that the outlying picquet was withdrawn and fell back upon the strong posts near the camp. On the 18th [illegible] the road between Karatiga and Hassan Kheyl and cut off our grass supplies. Their numbers were so great that reasonable anxiety was felt about an attack. Our men then commenced to work at the strengthening of the defences under Captain Nicholson, of the Royal Engineers. In the evening Allahaddin brought in a *jirgah*, who proposed most absurd terms as to surrender. They were sent back with a hint to go to Kabul and settle their terms there. The garrison had only regimental ammunition and this had been greatly reduced by the action of the 14th. The mountain guns also possessed a lighter number of rounds than was desirable.

General Money resolved to husband his ammunition and act on the defensive.

On the 18th the enemy showed in greater force and pushed to within 300 yards of the outpost picquets and cut off our water supply. On the 17th and 18th they kept up an incessant fire into our camp but with little result. On the 19th, when matters were becoming serious, the heliograph was observed flashing at Kushi, when General Money learnt that Hugh Gough was there with two regiments and four guns. He then knew he was safe, and sent skirmishers towards the springs on the Kushi road. He got the guns in action and shelled the enemy's line Shell and Shrapnell soon silenced the opposition of the musketry. The tribesmen then drew off, and not a man was left at evening time. Their loss is put down at 100 killed. Our casualties are seven wounded.

The enemy had brought 200 women to witness the final successful attack.

General Gough occupied the Shinkri Kotal on the evening of the 19th and reached Shuturgurdan on the 20th. His arrival was the signal for the dispersion of the tribes.

THE FIGHT NEAR KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.—FULL PARTICULARS.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI, Oct. 25.*

The following news has been received from the front to-day :—General Hughes having heard repeated reports of the intention of Sahib Khan, chief of the Torraki section of the Ghilzai tribe, to attack him, determined to take the initiative. At 1 a. m. on the morning of the 24th he despatched 150 men of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, two mountain guns, 100 men of the 59th Regiment, 100 men of the 2nd Baluch Regiment, the whole being under the command of Colonel Kennedy, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalary, who was ordered to attack.

Our troops came on the enemy's pickets at about 5 a.m., and shots were exchanged, rousing the enemy's camp, which was about two miles distant and bringing all the enemy's men to the front.

A sharp fight ensued, the enemy's cavalry charging ours, who charged in turn. Captain Broome, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was severely wounded in the head with a sabre cut. Our cavalry casualties are variously estimated from fourteen to twenty-seven.

The mountain guns opened fire and thereby caused the enemy's infantry to retire. They, however, made a stand on a hill whence they were ousted by Captain Sartorious and some of the 59th in gallant style. Captain Sartorious received sabre wounds on each hand and a contusion on the head. Private Carruthers, of the 59th, was killed, none being wounded. The enemy is stated to have lost between sixty and seventy killed. Their wounded not known. Sahib Khan, their leader, was among the killed. The affair is stated to have been a brilliant success. The enemy's force is reported to have been about 200 horse and 1,000 foot. Will telegraph further details when known.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MADRAS TWENTY LIVES LOST.

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

At Chinnamapett a terrible accident happened this morning to the mail train which left Bangalore last night. Fifteen Sappers and a subadar-major were killed; as also a European lady and two children. Five bodies have not yet been recovered. Three European sergeants and forty-one rank and file have been badly wounded. The accident was caused by the engine running off the line.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegram.*)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

There has been a disastrous accident on the south-west line of the Madras railway this morning near Chinnamapett, about 36 miles from Madras, to the up south-west line mail train owing to slip on line in consequence of heavy rain. Up to the present time fifteen persons are known to have been killed and forty-five wounded.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 30.

The Commission appointed to discuss the Greek frontier question is holding weekly sittings, but little progress is made towards a solution.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30.

Disastrous floods have occurred throughout Spain, causing great damage to the mines and lands, and throwing a large number of people out of employment.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..... 1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½
4½ per cent. do. 87½
3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅛
5 per cents. French Rentes, 1872..... 117
Bar Silver..... 53⅜
Oriental Bank shares £22-10
Chartered ,, ... £22
do. Mercantile ,, ... £23
Hongkong and Shanghai..... £38

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 31.

CANNANORE, 4-31 p. m.—Weather very cloudy; wind N. E.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 5; thermometer 83; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, (30th Oct.)—Weather morning fair, evening cloudy; wind N. E., S. E. Fall of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3-6 p. m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy with rain; wind N. E. and N. W. light; thermometer 80.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Credits, 3 months' sight.	1s. 8d.	,,
,, ,,	...1s. 8 27-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 8 29-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	,, ...2·20½	,,

It will be seen from our advertising columns that all the manifold difficulties in the way of the establishment of a public theatre in Bombay have been successfully surmounted, and that the Theatrical Company leaves Liverpool for Bombay to-day in the S. S. Rydal Hall.

THE only matter of importance disposed of at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday was a motion brought forward by the Chairman (Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I.), which was unanimously agreed to after some discussion, namely that the Town Council be recommended to provide—at a cost [illegible] Rs. 67,612 out of any surplus that may remain from the seventeenlakhs loan, after the completion of the drainage works already sanctioned—for the cost of the following drainage works :—1st, of removing the earthenware pipe drains from the centre of the cross streets in Kamathipura and relaying them in the gullies at the back of the houses, as recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer; 2nd, cost of three shaft ventilators to be erected in connection with the two main brick sewers of Kamathipura; or that other equally efficient means be provided for removing the noxious emanations from the drains thereat. Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Town Council, in seconding the resolution, urged upon the Corporation the expediency of the proposed improvements in Kamathipura—a district, the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of which has for years past engaged his serious attention. Supporting his arguments by citations from the last quarterly report of the Health Officer, Dr. Blaney showed that the mortality of the district had been greater during the last eleven years than that of any other district; that the suggestions made by the Municipal officers for the improvement of the sewage system therein were to be commended; and that those suggestions came not a day too early.—As recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure, from surplus cash balance, of Rs. 1,000, to meet the cost of additional charges on account of special vaccination arrangements in Bombay.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor has authorised that the concert and social meeting in the Town Hall on Friday night be under his patronage, and has himself subscribed towards the fund for building the Young Men's Hall and Coffee Room.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains the following paragraph :—"We are informed that the postal arrangements at Quetta have at last been perfected; and the deliveries are as regular as clock-work." The Postmaster at Quetta is a Parsee gentleman from the Bombay General Post Office, Mr. D. M. Lalcaca. He has travelled all over India, has been twice to England, and possesses a varied experience. He has done useful service to the Postal Department, and was for this selected to accompany the Afghan Expeditionary Force in the beginning of the year in charge of the Post Office. Since going to Afghanistan he was deputed to Kandahar, and is now in charge of the Quetta Post Office, wherein he seems to have gained golden opinions of all military officers, and to given satisfaction to his superiors.

AT a general court martial at Lucknow, on 8th inst., Private Shields, of the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment of Foot, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Lucknow, on 27th August, when a prisoner confined in the regimental guard room, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Williams, of the same battalion. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

MR. DORAB E. DHARWAR, one of the crack players of the Parsee Cricket Club, leaves Bombay this morning for England by the Rubattino Company's Steamer Sumatra to study engineering. He will probably have some cricket, too, during his stay in England. Mr. Dharwar is a very steady bat, and his averages for the last season are very good as he played 31 innings for 532 runs (three times not-out), the average being 19. He bowled 305 overs, of which 78 were maidens and took 78 wickets for 588 runs, the cost per wicket being 7·5. The Calcutta *Englishman* says that "he is considerably above the average of European batsmen." In recognition of his services the Parsee Cricket Club presented him yesterday evening with a silver watch with duo inscription.

AT a general court martial, at Cawnpore, on the 6th inst., Private James Harris, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment of Foot, was charged with insubordination, in having, at Cawnpore, on 18th September, used threatening language to Sergeant Bygroves, of the same battalion, his superior officer, of insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on 19th September, offered violence against Sergeant Grimes, of the same battalion, by rushing towards him and attempting to strike him; and in having, on the same occasion, used to him threatening language; and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Cawnpore, on 19th September, wilfully destroyed several articles, the property of Government. He was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department :—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist, of No. 35, Chowringhee, Calcutta, for improvements in indigo manufacture. Edouard Berthoud, of Cortaillod, in the Canton of Newchatel in Switzerland, Manufacturer, and Francois Borel, of Boudry, also in the Canton of Newchatel in Switzerland, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph cables. Alfred Stanton, of Trichinopoly, James Maclagan Budge and Edward Goodman Sheward, both of Negapatam, for the construction, adjustment, and tightening of couplings. Percy William Legg, of No. 17 British Indian-street, in the Town of Calcutta, Tanner and Leather Dresser, for canvas covered leather belting.

MESSAGES from India to Durban in Natal can now be sent by telegraph cable to Aden, on by post to Zanzibar, and thence by wire. The following are the rates, per word, from stations west of Chittagong, 12 annas postage for each message being required in every case :—To Zanzibar, rates to Aden; to Mozambique, Rs. 3-1; to Delagoa Bay, Rs. 4-5; to Durban in Natal, Rs. 4-14; and to all other places in South Africa, Rs. 5-4; stations east of Chittagong and Ceylon two annas extra. The above rates include postage. Aden-Zanzibar messages should bear the following official instructions :—"Post Aden Telegraph Zanzibar." These words are free. Rates to Aden are, from stations west of Chittagong, Rs. 1-12 per word; stations east of Chittagong and Ceylon, Re. 1-14 per word.

A GOVERNMENT order states :—"The attention of His Grace the Governor in Council has been attracted to the voluminous list of the names of persons who have been thrown out of employ in consequence of the abolition or reduction of establishments, published under the instructions of the Board in the above proceedings under the general authority conveyed in G O., 17th August 1863, No. 521. Apart from the fact that the entries in the column of remarks in several instances exceed all reasonable limits, the Governor in Council considers that the publication in the present form serves no useful purpose and should be discontinued. In future each department will, at certain intervals, and under the special sanction of Government, publish a separate list. In such list the column of 'remarks' will be omitted, the particulars given being those noted in the four preceding columns." What the Governor in Council has only now discovered was apparent to others, not Government officials, long ago.

THE following is contributed to the *Asian* :—

This morning I observed, whilst riding over my zillah, a circumstance which, if I mistake not, is seldom observed, viz., a fight between three *large yellow* frogs and a snake, the latter at least 18 inches long. It happened in this wise. Being attracted by that peculiar sound made by a frog when on the fangs of a snake, which I liken to the sound made by a cat when caught in an iron trap, *after having been in it for hours*, I looked about to discover whereabouts the sound proceeded from. Getting rather close to the bank of the "leak" (as I was standing there on a "bund," part of a road through a "chowri,") the snake saw me and swam across the "leak" to the opposite side, with the frog in his mouth. Not liking the first bit of land he landed on, he swam a little way up along the side of the leak (which you must know was filled with water), and began to swallow his prey afresh. Very shortly after his having taken up his new abode, three large frogs landed from the water near to him. They gradually hopped closer, and then one of them sprang on him, then the remaining two, and the three of them were tumbling all about (as I thought), nipping the snake. Suddenly the little frog, till now in the snake's mouth, jumps off and lands high and dry (not much the better, I should think, for his contact with the snake); however, the snake and *one* of the frogs got into close quarters, and I saw the snake twine himself round the frog's body, the other frog still jumping on the top of him (snake), nipping his body, until finally he left his enemies and swam across to my side, the three camps taking up a position out of the water on the opposite side of the leak.

FIFTY elephants have been despatched from the Dakka Kheddas to the Naga Hills, fully equipped for field service, to assist the expedition against the Nagas.

THE stoppage of business in Calcutta for fourteen days during the Doorga Poojah vacation represents, it is said, a check in commerce of three crores of rupees.

MISS BRIGHT, sister of the Right Hon. John Bright, who is making a journey round the world, is at present in Japan.

THE English papers aver that the Russian Government is making, at the Shah's request, a number of light field guns for the Persian artillery. The guns, when finished, will be sent to Teheran together with a small selection of Russian officers.

AN interesting letter on snake bites is published in the *Asian*, from which we extract the following :—Of all the snaky places, with the doubtful exception of Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, the Ratnagiri, or South Konkan district, is the snakiest, and of all the snakes found therein the Phursa, or *Echis carinata*, is by far the most common. With a population of just over a million, the deaths from snake-bite have for years past averaged considerably over a hundred. A few deaths are caused by cobras and Bahias, but in the great majority of cases the fatal instrument is *Echis carinata*. In 1876, of the 53,080 venomous snakes, for which rewards were given in the Bombay Presidency, no less than 140,828 were destroyed in Ratnagiri, and of these upwards of ninety per cent. were "phursas." In 1872, at a reward of two annas a snake, 115,921 snakes were killed in eight days (December 2nd to 10th). The configuration of the country consisting of low rugged hills and rocky plateaus, is especially favourable to this species. Near the coast the uplands are thickly covered with loose laterite boulders, while further inland, at the foot of the Western Ghats, the laterite is replaced by trap. Under these rocks and boulders the Phursas make their habitation and multiply exceedingly. They are also seen by day moving about their hiding-places and as a rule till darkness sets in, and then woe to the shoeless traveller who steps unawares on one. The bite of the *Echis* appears to be fatal in about 20 per cent. of the cases. The action of the poison is comparatively slow. The average of 62 fatal cases treated at the Civil Hospital gives death in 4½ days, though in some instances patients lingered up to twenty days. The symptoms have been thus described by medical authority :—"Slight pain in the bitten part, with local adema increasing up to the third or fourth day, and then gradually subsiding; swelling of the neighbouring lymphatic glands; giddiness and heaviness of the head relieved by emetics and purgatives, and a marked tendency to hæmorrhagic diathesis as evinced by the troublesome trickling of blood from the bitten part when lanced, and from abrasions of the skin where these exist. In some cases there is also bleeding of the mouth. Ordinary fatal symptoms are,—bleeding at the top of the upper gum, bleeding from new and half-healed scars, bleeding from the bitten part, heaviness of the head, and lockjaw. Bubo in the groin or armpit is another symptom. None of these, however, except lockjaw, are invariably fatal symptoms. The bleeding takes place at any time after the bite, from one to two hours afterwards, up to the seventh or eighth day." The heat throughout is unaffected, and there is no lethargy as in the case of the cobra bite. It is doubtful whether ammonia is of any use in these cases. A late civil surgeon mentioned instances of sloughing of the fauces and obstinate vomiting having been induced by its improper administration, and adds that "if long continued it is calculated to exaggerate all the peculiar hæmorrhagic symptoms observed in bad cases." The native remedy is here called locally *panyia*, the botanical name of which I don't know. This herb has been used for some years past at the Civil Hospital, both as an external and internal application, and, it is said, with success. But a chemical analysis of the herb failed, I understand, to discover any properties in it whatever.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in Germany by the fact that an important post in the new Alsatian Ministry has been given to Herr Schneegans, a native journalist, who is also a member of the Imperial Parliament. Some years ago he was an ardent adherent of the party who took upon the severance of their country from France as a profound misfortune, but he gradually accustomed himself to the new state of things, and has now become a thoroughly loyal subject of the German Emperor. Nobody thinks of blaming him for this change of position, and the Germans are hopeful that in the course of time the population of the province generally will follow his example. It is not to be expected that many of the older inhabitants, will ever cordially reconcile themselves to the inevitable, but it must be remembered that those who are now young men and women were boys and girls at the time of the Franco-German war, and it is improbable that their political sympathies are altogether like those of their parents. It must be admitted that the annexed country has, on the whole, been very well treated by its conquerors. Prince Bismarck would have preferred to incorporate it, like Hanover, with the Prussian monarchy, but this was objected to by the South Germans, who saw no reason why a province partly conquered by Prussia should belong solely to a North German State. It was not considered safe to grant autonomy to the Alsatians all at once, but since the beginning of the present month, when the new constitution came into force they have been living under a *régime* which makes them practically independent in all matters of a purely local character. Should their material interests be promoted by this plan, we may be tolerably certain that they will soon learn to like it, and even to be proud of it, in which case they will not long remain hostile to the empire which secures their liberties. In the meantime the connection of Alsace with the imperial Army is doing something to break down inherited antipathies. In spite of themselves young men acquire the *esprit de corps* of their regiments, and this feeling inevitably reacts to some extent on the sentiment of their relatives.

THE difficulties and dangers of rope-walking are generally considered sufficiently exciting in themselves, without the addition of that zest which is provided in the case of horse racing and other sports. If, however, a story reported by the Paris *Figaro* from Vienna has any foundation in fact, the "hero of Niagara" has entered upon a stage in his career in which betting is added to the attractions of mere gymnastic skill and nerve. It is said that an American of sporting proclivities has for some time past been attaching himself to the path of M. Blondin, and that he follows him about from one place to another, in the confident expectation, or, as we ought perhaps rather to say, the hope, that he will one day "assist" at a fatal catastrophe. This idea is doubtless borrowed from that of the celebrated Englishman who accompanied a menagerie of performing wild beasts, persisting in the gloomy prediction, which was justified by the event, that sooner or later the lion-tamer would be devoured by his playful pupils. But in this ancient case the adventurer was animated, so far as we can remember, by a simple love of the sensational. He was convinced that the tragedy would occur, and his only anxiety was to be "in at the death." In the instance now reported from Vienna the persevering american has a more practical object in view. He has made a wager of £1,000 that M. Blondin will come to an untimely end before he attains the age of 60; and so intent is he upon watching the chances of his venture, if not of seeing fair-play while it is being debated with the goddess Fortune, that he cannot keep away from a single performance on the rope. It is to be hoped that M. Blondin himself does not know his enemy by sight; for the aspect of that individual, with eyes turned eagerly upwards, watching to welcome each slip or mistake made by the veteran gymnast, would certainly be enough to try even his iron nerves. There are five years yet to run before the Yankee speculator loses his chance of the thousand pounds. But it is on the cards that before that time the performer who is thus involuntarily backed against death may have made enough money to retire at once from the view both of those who wish him safe and those who hope he may come to grief.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the offices, Esplanade, under the presidency of the Hon. M. Mowat. There were also present Messrs. Cornforth (Alcridge, Salmon and Co.), Ashley (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Maitland (Ewart, Latham and Co.), Forbes (C. H. B. Forbes and Co.), Thorburn (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), Sorabjee (Framjee, Sands and Co.), Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Forrest (Killick Nixon and Co.), Gladys (Knoop and Co.), C. Macdonald (C. Macdonald and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), C. Poole (Peel, Cassels and Co.), J. Fachiri (Salli Bros.), Meili (Volkhart Bros.), Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, G. A. Kittredge, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.), Blackhall and Hutton (Agra Bank, Limited), the Hon. M. Balfour (Bank of Bombay), Messrs. Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway), Sharp (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Jones (Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China), Vouillon (Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris), Noble (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), Cairns (Oriental Bank Corporation), Tait (P. and O. Company,) and Grondona (Rubattino S. N. Co.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Chairman addressed the Chamber as follows :—

Gentlemen,—At the close of an official year which will long be remembered on account of the many and important subjects which we have discussed, the Committee have called you together to consider their report, and to offer any explanations which may be required by the members of the Chamber. I think I am right in saying that the labour has been in some measure one of love, and in dealing with any important matter we have ever borne in mind the value of the maxim *finis coronat opus*. Not only have we dealt with those which have come before us in the course of business, but we have gone further and brought into prominence many others which we considered likely to benefit the commercial community. Throughout the greater part of the year the trade not only of this great port, but of nearly the whole world, has been marked by extreme depression, and a few of our oldest members have felt

"The coldwinds of adversity."

And we have to regret the loss of a few names which have been associated with the Chamber from its infancy. In spite of this, we feel some satisfaction in being able to say that we leave the Chamber more powerful than we found it—richer in the number of its members, and also in that intellectual wealth which is the mainspring of power and usefulness. Twelve months ago we numbered forty-five : to-day we have on our lists fifty-one members, and four honorary members. Several of the new members are native merchants much respected in this city, while the honorary members are gentlemen who have done the Chamber good service in by-gone years, and it is only a few months since Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Maclean put us under fresh obligations to them. Their services in connection with the Rajpootana Railway will not readily be forgotten, and I think this is the proper place to state that of late there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which business is conducted in the Custom House. Goods are now passed more quickly, and complaints which were common a year ago, are now few and far between. I have every confidence that the good work will be continued, and I am sure Mr. Trevor will be warmly supported in the carrying out of the same. Gentlemen, there is one leading subject to which we gave our careful attention. Indian famines had become proverbial, and a commission was appointed by the British Parliament to report upon their causes and cure. A paper of great length—and I think I am right in calling it the ablest document which has been issued from the Chamber—was prepared, giving our views as to what we consider the best means of improving the resources of the country. I am glad to say that one of the greatest of living orators, Mr. Bright, lately quoted at some length from the Chamber's letter. Although I do not follow him in many of his political views, I think he was right when he supported our principle, that the best means of developing the resources of India is to open up the interior by means of public works such as railways, roads, and canals. With such, I believe, there is a great future before this country, and it may compete fairly for a high position as one of the granaries of the world. I have never been a believer in the alarmist writing, which have appeared of late, and time, I think, will show that I am on the right side. It never does to be carried away by panic. Although attention is now mainly directed to the agricultural prospects of the vast prairies which lie between the Rocky Mountains, to the countriees watered by the great Saskatchewan Winnipeg and Red River of the north, which are destined to be the support of many millions of the human race, we must not forget that the valleys of the Ganges, the Nerbudda and other great streams, are unsurpassed in fertility, and with improved agriculture would bid fair comparison with any land on the globe. I am glad to say that after three years of scarcity, the country is likely to be blest with a bountiful harvest, and the trade which has been languishing for years is likely to revive. We have made a point of keeping you regularly advised as to the state of the crops and the rainfall. I must here acknowledge the valuable information which we have received from the Cotton Commissioner in the Berars, Mr. Mathew of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Mr. Barnett of the G. I. P. Railway. Trade is decidedly better, and the outlook is becoming cheerful; the darkest hour is that before the dawn, and I think we have now caught the silver lining of the cloud of daybreak. This applies not only to India, but to the trade of the world generally. The leading staples, such as iron and steel, are in demand, and the enquiry comes from a country full of enterprise (America), which has shown us what a great people of our race can accomplish. The financial prospects of this country are improving, and in all likelihood, we shall see a steady rise in exchanges. Our trade balance bids fair to show a decided increase next year, and with such prospects, silver must rise. It is a fortunate thing that there has been no tampering with the currency, although hints in official telegrams led us to fear an unknown something. If the gold discoveries in the south of India come to our aid, so much the better, for lately the scarcity of this metal has been pressing heavily on prices. In the famine report, we alluded to the state of transit duties in this Presidency. You will be glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor has taken up the matter with vigor, and that those obstructions to commerce are fast becoming a thing of the past. It has been fairly pointed out that sweeping changes cannot be made all at once, and I am sure you are all alive to this fact. I wish to give this subject prominence, as it was brought forward about the beginning of this year by the London press; but before then we urged the importance of the subject on Government. We all deplore the state of things in Afghanistan, and hope for a speedy termination of the war. When this desirable object is accomplished, we look forward to a valuable trade being done in wool and other products. We intend shortly to point out to Government the necessity which exists for sweeping off the transit duties which burden produce on its route from Central Asia to the seaboard. What has taken place regarding the tonnage scale has been referred to in the report. Any changes that may be made should give satisfaction to both merchants and shipowners. Gentlemen, the steps which we have taken with the view of securing a suitable day for the departure of the English mails are well known to you. When we were first consulted by the Director General of Post Offices as to the most convenient days when the new postal contract came into force in February 1880, we named Friday to be the fair season, and Thursday for the monsoon. We were of opinion that the days named would meet with the approval of all concerned. To our proposal, however, an objection was raised both in London and Calcutta; those interested then being in favor of a Monday despatch as formerly. We pointed out clearly the great inconvenience of such a day, and as a recent telegraphic message from the Director General held out the prospect of Saturday noon as an alternative, we had no hesitation in giving our preference to the latter. A departure on Saturday means the arrival of the mails in London on Wednesday morning, which will allow ample time for answering all necessary correspondence, while a Monday departure means the arrival in London on Friday with the prospect of the letters lying a whole week unanswered. I am glad to say that the Director General and Post Master General have fixed Saturday at noon for the departure of the mail steamer from this port. While on the subject of the mails, I ought not to forget that the Chamber has made a representation to the proper authorities, pointing out some anomalies in the postage rates and asking redress. Letters are conveyed from Germany and other states on the Continent of Europe at less than from England. We contend that we should be put on the most liberal footing. Let me now draw your attention to a kindred subject, namely, telegraphic communication. We are periodically subjected to long and vexatious annoyance. At the Telegraphic Conference, which is held every three years, no end of chaffing and changing seems to be made, and every change seems to be directed against the sender of messages. Three years ago the code word was cut down to ten letters, and now we are told that from the 1st of April proper names will not be allowed, although they are the most suitable words for telegraphing. We are to be confined to three figures, instead of five, as formerly. Not content with this, the number of languages in the railway section between Ahmedabad and Palanpore on the broad gauge, which is the station the junction with the loop line to meet the Indus Valley Railway takes place. At the Indus Valley line, that from Sukkur to Dadur branches, and there is a prospect sooner or later of carrying the new line into the interior as far as the important City of Kandahar. If we could thus command a direct telegraph line from Central Asia to Bombay, might we not fairly calculate on a marked increase to the trade of this port? Sir Richard Temple, as an active of farseeing statesman, must be aware of this important fact, and if he would but lend us his valuable aid in so useful a work, good results would be sure to follow. One leading work of the season regarding which we have assembled together no less than four times, is now accomplished. The Port Trust Act has been passed, and I may now say that nearly the entire foreshore is in the hands of the Government. But for its aid, we should have never had the Prince's Dock. The labour is now approaching completion, and the noble work of which will grow with time. Government has acted wisely in deciding on an elective representation so far as the trade of the Port is concerned, and there can be no better means of educating the citizen than by giving him a voice in important public matters. I have to thank you for returning me as one of the first elective Trustees. I will not repeat what I have said in former speeches, but I can assure you that the new Trust promises to be a financial success, and its revenue can be raised without putting a heavy tax on any article of merchandize. The greatest vigilance, however, will have to be exercised by the Trustees, and I am sure those elected by you will look carefully after the interests of trade. We still wait to reply to your memorial to the Viceroy regarding the land at Waree Bunder and Mody Bay, but from information which has come to my knowledge, I believe that the Supreme Government, although retaining its right to the former, is to hand over the latter to the Port Trust as a site for a timber yard, which must be forthcoming if the land is not wanted for imperial purposes. The Chamber some months ago considered the position of the land estate of the Port Trust. You will be glad to learn that it is now paying four per cent., per annum, and when the new dock is opened, it is likely to yield a good deal more. Seeing that the trade has borne the interest on the cost during the years of infancy, it is but fair that it should now reap the advantage when the investment is improving. It has therefore been decided that the land estate should not be separated from the Dock estate, but that the two should be worked together. There is one drawback to this fine harbour to which I must now direct your attention. At its mouth large shifting sands are placed, so as to form a complete barrier to its approach. Every navigator of experience condemns their being allowed to stand in places where they are dangerous to shipping. Some accidents have already occurred. The Port Officer has drawn the attention of the authorities to the subject, and I trust his well-known practical experience will receive that consideration to which it is justly entitled. We have just addressed Government strongly on the point, and I sincerely hope that we shall be successful in getting the barrier swept away. I have received the assurance that Customs arrangements which will greatly facilitate trade are about to be made, and I think this is the proper place to state that of late there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which business is conducted in the Custom House. Goods are now passed more quickly, and complaints which were common a year ago, are now few and far between. I have every confidence that the good work will be continued, and I am sure Mr. Trevor will be warmly supported in the carrying out of the same. Gentlemen, there is one leading subject to which we gave our careful attention. Indian famines had become proverbial, and a commission was appointed by the British Parliament to report upon their causes and cure. A paper of great length—and I think I am right in calling it the ablest document which has been issued from the Chamber—was prepared, giving our views as to what we consider the best means of improving the resources of the country. I am glad to say that one of the greatest of living orators, Mr. Bright, lately quoted at some length from the Chamber's letter. 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We pointed out clearly the great inconvenience of such a day, and as a recent telegraphic message from the Director General held out the prospect of Saturday noon as an alternative, we had no hesitation in giving our preference to the latter. A departure on Saturday means the arrival of the mails in London on Wednesday morning, which will allow ample time for answering all necessary correspondence, while a Monday departure means the arrival in London on Friday with the prospect of the letters lying a whole week unanswered. I am glad to say that the Director General and Post Master General have fixed Saturday at noon for the departure of the mail steamer from this port. While on the subject of the mails, I ought not to forget that the Chamber has made a representation to the proper authorities, pointing out some anomalies in the postage rates and asking redress. Letters are conveyed from Germany and other states on the Continent of Europe at less than from England. We contend that we should be put on the most liberal footing. Let me now draw your attention to a kindred subject, namely, telegraphic communication. We are periodically subjected to long and vexatious annoyance. At the Telegraphic Conference, which is held every three years, no end of chaffing and changing seems to be made, and every change seems to be directed against the sender of messages. Three years ago the code word was cut down to ten letters, and now we are told that from the 1st of April proper names will not be allowed, although they are the most suitable words for telegraphing. We are to be confined to three figures, instead of five, as formerly. Not content with this, the number of languages in the railway section between Ahmedabad and Palanpore on the broad gauge, which is the station the junction with the loop line to meet the Indus Valley Railway takes place. At the Indus Valley line, that from Sukkur to Dadur branches, and there

Police Department passed from the place where we were seated to Narayen Pait. Our men began to tremble, as we had only the same number of men we had the previous day. Seeing our men came after a short time, who told us that Shitaram Gokak was arrested. This made us uneasy. Vishnu Punt, who had been at Poona, returned after making Gunputrao, one of their gang, a state prisoner. Hurree Bhow was under arrest for four hours. Damu was also put in arrest. Jankujee Ramashee, when asked, said that he did not know anything. When Gunpatrao, seated close to Huree Bhow, was asked about the key of my house, he replied he did not know. If they had run away, then there would have been cause for their arrest. When the door of my house was opened by the key, some gunpowder was found. Strict and stringent watch is kept on me. Vishnu Punt said that my wife had gone to Jooneer, and the Government officers were after her, enquiring about me. The information given to Ganesh Bapujee Saibe by Gunpatrao Deodar, regarding Mahadaorao Karmurkar, was not becoming in him, as he had been to Bhewndi on leave. Nana Saheb Urph Bhow Saheb and Ravirao were at the house of Hurree Bhow for four days, when they absconded. Bapu Saheb, his brother Nana Saheb, also ran away. Shitarampunt Gokak and Shitaram Punt Godbole have not yet returned from Aher. At night, about 10 or 12 men from this village, accompanied by two men of Devdi, came to see us. We informed them that we would leave and come at night to the valley close to Devdi.

My brother was also called from Bombay to Poona, who flatly said that he knew nothing about the whereabouts of his brother. My brother was then released, and he has left for Bombay. We were informed by Vishnupunt of all this. Doorgabai, who lives close to my house, informed the police that my wife had gone to Jooneer; but she will be rewarded with punishment, when the time comes, by having her nose cut. Doorgabai had no reason to inform them where my wife could be found. Hurree Bhow had been to Yeshwantrao Maharaj. Yeshwantrao Maharaj enquired where is Rao Saheb. Hurree Bhow angrily replied—"You are well acquainted with where he is, and I cannot understand the reason of the question." We learnt that Hurripunt is at Padasd, and you need not be frightened.

(To be continued.)

LEPERS AMONG RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Mr. W. S. Bette, the agent of the South Indian Railway, recently wrote to the Consulting Engineer as follows:—"A case has recently occurred in which passengers have refused to admit into a compartment in which they were travelling a man who was suffering from leprosy. Leprosy is not classed as contagious, but it is certainly, in the majority of cases, a most offensive disease, and any person who is suffering under it and who forces himself into a railway carriage occupied by passengers is as much a 'nuisance' to them as a travelling 'who is in a state of intoxication.' Under clause 36 of Act IV of 1879 an intoxicated person if he 'interferes with the comfort of any passenger' may be removed from the carriage and premises of the Company. Will you please bring this subject under the notice of Government, with a view to their sanction being accorded to the Railway Company declining to carry persons suffering from leprosy of an offensive type except in a compartment of a carriage separate from other passengers, and for which the usual charge for reserved accommodation has been paid." The question being referred to the Surgeon-General Indian Medical Department, Dr. George Smith pronounced the following opinion:—"Leprosy is now generally believed to be a non-contagious disease. Persons afflicted with leprosy may, from the stage reached by the disease, be obnoxious to the senses of sight and smell of others, so as to make it desirable that they should be kept apart from other persons travelling by rail. On the other hand, there are stages of the malady in which little or no indication of the disease is visible in exposed parts of the body, such as the face and hands, as in such cases the necessity of separation is less called for. I advise that all persons suffering from leprosy and from elephantiasis, in forms detectable by the senses and obnoxious to fellow-passengers, be provided with separate accommodation on the railway." In submitting this correspondence for the orders of Government, the Consulting Engineer says:—"I have discussed this matter with Mr. Bette, and he requests that it may be laid before Government for consideration and orders. It appears to me that Section 36 of Act IV of 1879 cannot pe made appliable; and that, unless leprosy be added to the list of contagious diseases, it will not be practicable to make special restrictions applicable to persons suffering from it. By taking a reserved compartment passengers have it in their power to avoid others whose company is obnoxious to them." The Government have passed the following order on this subject:—"His Grace the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Railway Companies may properly decline to carry persons suffering from leprosy of an offensive type, except in a compartment of a carriage separate from other passengers, and for which the usual charge for reserved accommodation may be made."

MEERUT RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Lilliputs—½ mile. Rs. 200 added for all ponies 13 hands and under; 13 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs.; allowance for height. Winners once 4lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs. penalty. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 10, to close on 15th October, Starting sweep Rs. 10, Country-breds allowed 5lbs.

Pothoy	1
North Star	2
Clinkerina	3

Time—57secs. Won by two lengths.

SECOND RACE.—Meerut Derby.—1½ mile. Rs. 500 added for all Maiden Arabs and Country-breds. C.T.C.W. for age and class. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs., winners of a race value Rs. 500 4lbs. penalty; two or more such races 7lbs.

Aleppo	2
Tarquin	3

Time—3 min. Won by two lengths.

THIRD RACE.—The St. Leger—1½ miles. Rs. 400 added for all horses. C.T.C.W. for age and class. Maidens allowed 14lb., winners of a race value Rs. 500, once 4lbs. penalty, twice 7lbs.—three times 10lbs., four times or oftener 14lbs.

Wicked	1
Hunter	2
Newcastle	3

Time—2mins. 45secs. Won by four lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Sensation Chase.—2½ miles. Rs. 400 added. Country-breds 11st.7lbs, Arabs 11st., Galloways 10st. 7lbs., Country-bred Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice or oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs.

Jowski	1
Spectre	Refused.

FIFTH RACE.—Galloway Stakes.—1 mile. Rs. 300 added. 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs.; allowance for height. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs. three times or oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Country breds allowed 10lbs.

Twin	1
Anarchy	1

Won by a head. Time 1 min. 57½

SIXTH RACE.—The Hauppur Stakes.—Five furlongs. Rs. 300 added. C.T.C. weight for age for all Country-bred horses. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice or oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Willy	1
Surprise	2
Merry Lass	3

Time—68secs. Won by half a length.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Gimcrack Stakes.—¾ mile. Rs. 200 added, for all ponies 13-2 and under, allowance for height 13-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs. Ponies that have never started allowed 3lbs., winners once 4lbs. twice 7lbs., thrice 10lbs. extra: Country-breds allowed 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Waiers to carry a 3lb. penalty.

Gazelle	1
Banker	2
Pompeius Ego	3

Won easily. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Meerut Hurdle Race.—1¼ mile over six flights of hurdles. Rs. 300 added; presented by Members of the Bar at Meerut. C. T. C. W. for age and class raised 1st. Winners of any hurdle race once 4lbs, twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs., a winner of a flat race value Rs. 500, 7lbs. extra, penalties accumulative. Horses that have never started in a hurdle race allowed 7lbs.

Nimblefoot	1
Telegram	2
Yanathou	3
Jowski	0

Won easily. Time—3 min. 6 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Asiatic Stakes—1¾ mile. Rs. 400 added, for all Arabs and Country-breds. C. W. for age and class, raised 7lbs. Maidens allowed 14lbs. Winners of any race value Rs. 500; 4lbs. extra; two such races 7lbs., three or more 10lbs. Maiden Galloways allowed 7lbs in addition to other allowances.

Dhaman	1
Salisbury	2
Wabdan	3
Anarchy	0
Surprise	0

Won by four lengths. Time—3 min. 23 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Hiscover Chase—2 miles. Rs. 500 added by three supporters of the Turf, for all ponies 13.3 and under, allowance for height; 13-3 to carry 11st., Country breds allowed 10lbs., horses that have never started in a chase allowed 4lbs.; winners once 4lb., twice 7lbs., three times or oftener 10lbs. Entrance and starting stakes same as in Meerut Derby.

Twin	1
Mario	fell

Match, ¾ mile.

Empress	1
Hector	2

Won by a length. Time 1 min. 16 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Selling Stakes—Five furlongs. Rs. 300 added. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 7lbs., 5lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 100 over or under down to Rs. 500. Entrance and starting sweep same as in Sensation Chase. G. R.

Necromancer	1
Finette	2
Reformation	3

Won by a length. Time—52 secs.

—Asian.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
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WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Office of the Under Secretary to Government, the Ice House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-class slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome English-built light open carriage, &c., the property of F. L. Maguire, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor, and egg frames, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, claret jug, waiters, table chamber and piano candlesticks, table cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, card, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman dressing-room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, sideboard teapoys, green painted iron bedstead, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a sweet-toned mahogany, semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany full size slate billiard table, with 24 balls, 12 cues, 2 rests, 1 cue stand, 1 marking board and 1 brush, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
The carriage will be sold at 2 p.m.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhotties.
3 cases white dhotties.
A consignment of fresh provisions from John Moir & Sons comprising 1 lb. tins, hotch potch, oxtail, mock turtle, oxcheek, hare, chicken, mulligawnay, giblet, and Julian soups and orange marmalade.
About 26 cases grey dhoties, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 36 to 48 inches.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Abdoolla and Suliman Adam.
E A 3/5—3 cases toys, (out of 5 C/s) ex Mirzapore S. S. To close shipment.
50 barrels Flower and Son's ale in quarts.
10 do. do. do. pints.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Momunjee.
2 cases wire guage, ex s. s. Monsaleh.
2 casks annealed wire, ex s.s. "Mirzapore."

SALE OF DAMAGED CRACKERS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Goolam Hoosein John Mahomed, near the Musjed Bunder Bridge.
On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Adria from Hongkong.

A C. / G J M / N F L R O	}	26 Cases crackers damaged by seawater.
A C / G J M / N F O	}	4 Do. do. do. do.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, next door to their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and Englishmade Mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, best plated 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, 12 to 20 light chandeliers, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c, the property of Aga Mahomed Mezra, Esq., proceeding to Persia.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, sewing machine, &c, the property of F. D. Stranack, Esq., and others.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Stores and Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at the G. I. P. Railway, Stores Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla, a quantity of old and surplus stores and materials consisting of carriage & scaming lace, chisels, padlocks, brooms, brushes, morocco skins, gas and telegraph fittings, patent fuse, screw jacks, silk cast iron, varnish, hammers, pickaxes, powrahs, paint, and other miscellaneous articles.
The stores will be so d in small lots and will be on view four days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 8, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. M. and V. S. DE SOUZA beg to inform the Public that they have taken Mr. J. B. FORSTER (being the only practical English Baker in Bombay) into partnership with them in their Bakery business, and can therefore supply better Bread, Pastry, Biscuits, Cakes, &c., than can be obtained elsewhere.
All orders will be promptly attended to, having branches, at 40, Portuguese Street, opposite Northbrook Gardens, the Crawford Markets, and Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

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THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
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New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKAGE, FOR, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON the forenoon of SATURDAY, the 8th day of November 1879, will be SOLD at THALLAI (about 14 miles south of Tellicherry) by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following, in three lots, for, and on account of, the concerned.
The Wreck of the Teak built Steam Launch KELPIE, as she now lies where foundered during the storm of latter end of May last, about 15) yards distant from shore.
Two iron plate (decked) cargo barges, now lying stranded and wrecked, embedded in the sand abreast of the said launch at the village of Thallai aforesaid, with masts and sails, &c. complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. BROWN,
Agent to the concerned.

Tellicherry, 2nd Oct. 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Miscellaneous Petty Stores, Articles of Country produce, Kerosine Oil, &c., required by the Company for 12 months, from 1st January 1880.
Forms of Tenders may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
Sealed Tenders will be received if accompanied by a deposit as a guarantee of good faith of Rupees One Thousand in Cash or Government Paper by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th October 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS } Official Liquidators.

THE abovenamed Official Liquidators INVITE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mill and certain moveable property.
For particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of Title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators at No. 28, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.
The Official Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer, or to receive any offer later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators abovenamed.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days.
Note address—
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
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AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
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DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

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CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
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HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
4th September, 1879. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 1st November 1879, at 3 P. M., for transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1876.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are re-eligible for election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October 1879.

N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made only with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high; has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces, Rs. 1,000.
A handsome black Waler Golding, 7 years, 15-2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.
A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 600.
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hds. high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.
A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 800.
A Grey Arab Gallowayy 5 years, 13-3 high, very cantey, carries 13 stone and is a clever hunter. Rs. 450.
A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.
An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.
Gingham Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR and GENERAL MERCHANT, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has, at considerable expense, specially effected several material improvements to his Tents to suit their comfort and convenience. The superiority of his tents over all others was put to the test and proved beyond doubt at the Imperial Assemblage Camp at Delhi in the year 1877, and his numerous Patrons are, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied with his efforts, and periodically certify that his Tents are not only greatly superior to others, but are also supplied at comparatively very moderate rates.
Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time from date of order Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having same on the shortest notice.
The following table shows the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent	32 by 22
Field Officer's Tent	30 by 17
Captain's Tent	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Horsestable	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's Tent	18 by 14
Do. Do	14 by 14
Staff Officer's Tent	12 by 12
Hill Tents	12 by 12
Do. do	10 by 10
Horse stable	14 by 14
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
Rowtee	

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

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